

DESCRIPTION OF A NEW GENUS AND FOUR NEW
SPECIES OF CRABS FROM THE WEST INDIES.

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THE SPECIES here described are represented in the collection of Mr. P. W. Jarvis, Kingston, Jamaica, and the descriptions will be reprinted in a list of Jamaica crabs shortly to be published in the *Journal of the Institute of Jamaica*. The types are in the United States National Museum.

EUCINETOPS BLAKIANA, new species.

Closely allied to *E. lucasii*, Stimpson, from the Pacific Coast. Carapace oblong, antero-lateral margins slightly converging anteriorly, nearly straight; postero-lateral margins more oblique than in *E. lucasii*.

Surface uneven; median regions elevated, hepatic region depressed, separated from the branchial by a deep hollow and a marginal sinus. Antero-lateral margin tuberculate, a spine at the postero lateral angle; a few additional tubercles on the upper surface of the branchial region.

Front depressed; rostrum shorter than in *E. lucasii*, formed by two rounded lobes, each tipped with a small sharp spine; and separated by a V-shaped sinus. Antero-lateral tooth longer than broad, acute, upturned, separated from the orbit by a narrow rounded sinus. Eye-stalks filling the orbit, tapering to near the cornea; tip slightly enlarged. Abdomen composed of 7 segments in both sexes; in the male, constricted at the fifth segment, sixth segment with convex lateral outlines; seventh rounded, broader than long. Antero-external lobe of the first movable joint of the antennae moderately developed, not reaching the end of the rostrum.

Chelipeds small, smooth, and shining; merus subtrigonal; carpus with a tubercle above, near the merus; hands compressed, margins converging toward the fingers. Ambulatory legs subcylindrical; dactyli very slender and much curved. Both carapace and ambulatory legs are clothed with hair, and when collected were concealed by bryozoans, grains of sand, and other foreign substances.

Length of female, 6.4 mm.; width, 4.6. Length of male, 4.5 mm.; width, 3.3.

Type locality.—Port Royal, Jamaica (No. 19405, U.S.N.M.).

Named in honor of Lady Blake, wife of the governor of Jamaica, who has done much to promote scientific research on the island.

I do not find in *E. blakiana* those differences in the sexes which are described by Stimpson as occurring in the specimens referred to *E. lucasii*, and it is probable that he had two species before him.

PILUMNUS PANNOSUS, new species.

Pilumnus gemmatus, A. MILNE-EDWARDS, Crust. Rég. Mex., 200, pl. LI, fig. 4, 1880.
Not *P. gemmatus*, Stimpson, 1860.

This species resembles *P. gemmatus*, Stimpson, but can readily be distinguished. Carapace less quadrate than in *P. gemmatus*, entirely covered with a soft, thick pubescence, which, however, is not evenly distributed. Here and there, in addition, are longer, irregular club-shaped setae, which give the crab a very ragged appearance. Frontal lobes subtriangular, granulate on the margin, more advanced near the median line; interspace V-shaped. The antero-lateral projections look like shallow lobes until the pubescence is removed, when they are seen to be triangular, well-separated spines with slender tips pointing forward. In *P. gemmatus* the lateral spines or teeth are shorter, stouter, and less divergent. Upper margin of the orbit with two tuberculiform spines near the inner angle and two between those and the outer angle; lower margin with a row of short, stout, blunt spines of unequal size, and a V-shaped notch next the outer angle.

The upper portion of the hands is tuberculate, but the greater part of the outer surface is smooth and naked. The smaller hand is almost entirely covered with tubercles and granules, but its lower distal portion is bare. In *P. gemmatus* the outer surface of both hands is entirely tuberculate, the tubercles becoming smaller near the lower margin. In *P. pannosus* the pollex is smooth, and there are but a few tubercles on the dactylus near its articulation. In *P. gemmatus* the tubercles extend halfway down the upper surface of the dactylus, and there are a few on the outer surface of the pollex. Both fingers are very deeply grooved in *P. gemmatus*; in *P. pannosus* the grooves are very shallow, and in the larger cheliped consist of series of shallow punctae. The outer lower margin of the merus in *P. gemmatus* is marked by a broad band of tubercles; in *P. pannosus* this margin is smooth for its proximal half. Ambulatory legs pubescent and bordered with fringes of club-shaped setae mixed with long fine hairs. Both carapace and legs have the bead-like tubercles of *P. gemmatus*.

Length of male, 8.6 mm.; width, 12.

Type locality.—Key West, Florida; collector, Henry Hemphill (No. 13814, U.S.N.M.).

Range.—Gulf of Mexico and Florida Keys to Jamaica, where it was taken in Kingston Harbor by Mr. P. W. Jarvis. A much more abundant species than *P. gemmatus*.

SESARMA BROMELIARUM, new species.

Length and posterior width of carapace nearly equal, in large specimens exceeding the anterior width; in medium-sized specimens about the same as the anterior width. Regions strongly marked. Surface punctate, the punctae irregular and having a tendency to coalesce, making the surface rough and uneven. Anteriorly the surface is very rough with squamose tubercles. Branchial striae well marked. Front about four times as wide as its greatest height. Superior lobes very prominent and separated by deep grooves. Lower margin strongly produced in old specimens; median sinus viewed from above, broad, deep, and rounded; on either side a very shallow sinus. Viewed from in front also, the margin appears sinuous. The third segment of the abdomen of the male has oblique margins, the abdomen being widest at the distal end of that segment. The sixth segment is proportionally longer than in *S. cinerea* and *S. ricordi*, and the last segment more oblong. The appendages are two lobed at the extremity, the inner less advanced than the outer.

Outer surface of merus and carpus of chelipeds coarsely rugose; the manus is densely tuberculate on the outer side and has large scattered tubercles on the inner side.

Fingers tuberculate to near the extremity. Meri of ambulatory legs less than three times as long as broad, their transverse rugae much more prominent than in *S. cinerea*. The propodi are fringed above and below with stout black bristles. This character is less marked in small specimens.

Dimensions of Sesarma bromeliarum.

	Rio Cobre		Haiti.
	Male.	Female.	Male.
	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>	<i>mm.</i>
Length, from margin of superior frontal lobes.....	26.1	24.8	15.0
Anterior width.....	24.5	23.2	15.0
Posterior width.....	26.2	25.0	15.2
Superior frontal width.....	13.7	13.8	8.1
Inferior frontal width.....	13.4	13.6	8.3
Depth of front.....	3.3	3.2	2.2
Length of merus of third ambulatory leg.....	19.8	18.7	11.3
Width of same.....	7.0	6.6	4.6

Type locality.—Rio Cobre (St. Catherine), Jamaica; P. W. Jarvis (No. 19406, U.S.N.M.).

Range.—Haiti; Jamaica.

Of this crab, Dr. E. A. Andrews¹ says:

A peculiar sesarma-like crab is found in the fresh water rills running into the Wag Water River, at least 12 miles from the sea, and was also taken near the Moneague, on trees, where it lives amid the moist bases of the leaves of bromelias.

¹Johns Hopkins Univ. Cir., XI, No. 97, p. 75, April, 1892.

METOPAULIAS, new genus.¹

A grapsoid crab belonging to that section of the family Grapsidae in which the maxillipeds are crossed by an oblique ridge. Carapace flat, sides arcuate, indentate. Front less than half the width of the carapace, abruptly deflexed, concave, margins acutely lobate. Antennae not excluded from the orbit. Merus of external maxillipeds very broad and rounded anteriorly, with an oblique piliferous ridge. Ambulatory legs long and slender. Allied to *Sesarma*.

METOPAULIAS DEPRESSUS, new species.

Carapace subquadrate, entirely flat except close to the margins, sides arcuate anteriorly. Surface punctate, slightly roughened anteriorly. Mesogastric and cardiac regions marked by deep sulci. Branchial and hepatic regions separated only by shallow pits. Front deeply concave both longitudinally and transversely, longer inwardly than outwardly; superior margin with 4 lobes having a sharp granulated edge and one or more granulated ridges across their upper surface. Lobes separated by U-shaped sinuses, the median sinus twice as wide and more than twice as deep as the lateral. Margin of lobes oblique, the inner pair most advanced inwardly, the outer pair most advanced outwardly, or next the orbit. Lower margin of front with two prominent subtruncate lobes separated by a shallow sinus. Outer orbital tooth rather slender, acute. Tooth of lateral margin small, obtuse. Outer maxillipeds widely gaping; merus shorter than the ischium, nearly as broad as long, extremity broadly rounded, scarcely emarginate for the insertion of the palpus.

Chelipeds in the female rather short and rough; merus and carpus with transverse granulated rugae; outer margin of the lower surface of the merus spinulose; inner border laminate and irregularly dentate. Hands tuberculate outside and in, the tubercles having a tendency to form rugose lines. Fingers punctate, the dactylus tuberculate on its upper surface for its proximal half. Fingers in female not gaping. Ambulatory legs with upper margin of meral and carpal joints minutely spinulose; both margins of propodi and dactyli with larger spinules.

Length, from inner lobes of front, 18.5 mm.; greatest width, 19.8; anterior width, 17.

Type locality.—Newport Manchester, Jamaica (No. 19407, U.S.N.M.). Young specimens were taken at Accompong.

¹ From μέτωπον, front, and αὐλός, groove.